

DOLICHOPODIDS, NEW OR IMPERFECTLY  
KNOWN

BY M. C. VAN DUZEE

*Buffalo, N. Y.****Asyndetus spinosus*** M. C. Van Duzee, new species

Male. Length, 6.5 mm.; of wing, 5.3 mm.; a large, pale green, white-pollinose species with many spines and wholly yellow legs and feet.

Face, front, palpi, and occiput thickly covered with white pollen, which conceals the ground color. Face nearly as wide as the front. Antennæ black; first two joints with considerable white pollen; third joint small, longer than wide; arista subapical, as long as the antenna. The small black orbital cilia descend nearly to the middle of the eye; below these there is a long, abundant, white beard.

Thorax pea-green, but the ground color nearly concealed with white pollen, which has a slight yellow tinge on the center of the dorsum, probably due to the bronze reflections beneath it. Acrostichal bristles rather small, in two rows; five large dorsocentral bristles in each row; anterior part of the dorsum with many short, stiff hairs; scutellum with one pair of large marginal bristles and a much smaller one outside of these; above each fore coxa is one black bristle and two hairs. Abdomen a little depressed, broad at base, tapering to its apex; pea-green with white pollen, which does not conceal the ground color, its hairs stiff and black, each segment with a pre-apical row of bristles. Hypopygium nearly concealed, with a number of stiff spines on its posterior surface.

All coxæ blackish, anterior surface of fore and middle pairs with long, stiff, black hairs; posterior pair with an erect bristle on outer surface; trochanters yellow; femora thickened, pea-green with abundant white pollen and rows of stiff, black hairs; fore femora with a row of stout, black bristles on each side of the lower edge, leaving a broad glabrous stripe between them; middle and hind femora with numerous black bristles on lower surface, but these are placed more irregularly; the posterior pair also have a cluster of long, black, bristles at base below; all femora with a few bristles near the tip on upper surface; tibiæ and tarsi yellow; anterior tibiæ with three large bristles on upper anterior edge; beyond these and extending to the tip is a row of short, close-set, bristles or stiff hairs; on the upper posterior edge is a row of hairs and bristles; these rows leave a distinct glabrous stripe between them; middle and hind tarsi with stiff, spine-like hairs. All pulvilli much enlarged, yellow, more brown in the middle, especially at base. Joints of fore tarsi as 40-17-13-10-10, their pulvilli 18, joints of hind tarsi 46-26-19-13-14, their pulvilli 20,

fiftieths of a millimeter long. Calypters, their cilia, and the halteres pale yellow.

Wings nearly hyaline; veins yellow, costa more blackish, except at base and ending abruptly at tip of third vein, which runs close to second; last section of fourth vein almost broken at apical third, where it is bent at right angles, the bend being very thin, thinner than the apical portion of the vein; cross-vein considerably before the middle of the wing and nearly opposite the tip of first vein; last section of fifth vein as long as the basal portion of the last section of fourth vein.

Type, male, No. 1638, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, June 25, 1921, at **Angeles Bay, Lower California**. Described from the unique type.

This species is remarkable for its large size, pale green color, abundant white pollen, wholly yellow tarsi, and its numerous spines and bristles.

#### **Mesorhaga clavicauda** M. C. Van Duzee, new species

Male. Length, 3.5 mm. Face and front shining green, the former a little dulled with gray pollen; palpi yellowish. Basal joint of antennæ black (other joints missing in the type). Orbital cilia white; a few minute white hairs on the vertex.

Thorax and abdomen shining green, in certain lights the posterior slope of the thorax, most of the scutellum and base of abdomen appear deep black; bristles of the thorax black, the tips of some of them white when seen in certain lights. Hairs of the abdomen pale and few, with several minute black hairs among them; venter yellowish, with long, pale hair. Hypopygium shining black, as long as the last two abdominal segments taken together; it has a few white hairs and is obliquely truncate at apex; outer lamellæ about half as long as the hypopygium, brown, fringed with pale hairs, broad at base, suddenly narrowed near the middle, the apex again widened and rounded; penis black, as long as the hypopygium.

Coxæ and femora blackish; fore coxæ and lower surface of femora with long, white hair; trochanters brown. All tibiæ yellow, tips of posterior pair and their tarsi brownish black; fore and middle tarsi yellow, scarcely darkened at tip. Calypters whitish, with very narrow brown tips and long, white cilia. Halteres blackish. Wings nearly hyaline; venation typical of the genus.

Described from one male taken at Muskegon, Michigan, July 4, 1906, by A. C. Hill.

This form differs from *albiciliata* Aldrich, in having all tibiæ yellow; the appendages of the hypopygium longer and brown, the trochanters darker, fore and middle tarsi more yellow and hind tarsi more blackened.

## HYDROPHORUS FUMIPENNIS, Van Duzee

Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th Series, Vol. xi, p. 167.

The original description was made from a single female which was in poor condition. Having seen a fine series of forty specimens of this form taken by Dr. G. D. Hanna and L. Merculioff, on St. George Island, Alaska, in May and September, now in the United States National Museum, I am making a few additions and corrections of the description cited.

Female. Face shining green or bronze-green with a little yellowish pollen below the suture. The fore femora with two rows of spines below, five of which, in the anterior row on basal third of femora, are long; the spines on inner edge of fore tibiæ extend from near the base to the tip of the apical angle, which is distinctly produced towards the femora; these spines are as long as, or longer than, those on the femora (except the five long ones mentioned above as being on basal third). Joints of fore tarsi as 20-13-9-8-9; those of middle ones as 35-18-13-10-11; those of posterior tarsi as 45-27-21-10-11. Wings often quite dark brown or blackish-brown.

Male. Color of the face, front, legs, calypters, halteres and wings as in the female; beard yellow and short on lower portion, but black near the neck; two black bristles above fore coxæ in most specimens; fifth abdominal segment considerably produced below on apical edge, with a distinct appendage to the hypopygium, extending a little below on its ventral surface; joints of fore tarsi as 22-12-10-8-10; of middle ones as 40-25-20-10-11; first two joints of hind tarsi are as 40-25.

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A THIRD RECORD FOR EMPHOROPSIS DEPRESSA FOWLER

On April 5, 1925, I took an individual of this large bee at Mill Valley, Marin County, California. It was flying over the ground on a grassy slope as though looking for a suitable hole in which to establish its nest. On page 49 of this volume of the *Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, Professor Cockerell reports a specimen taken by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke as the second recorded occurrence of the insect.—E. P. Van Duzee.